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VOL 44. NO. 101

BANGKOK THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

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The Bangkok Auctioneering Company.

Give notice to all their customers that those who intend to send in goods for sale at the weekly auctions should do so one day previous to the sale.

Sales are held weekly at their Rooms on every Saturday

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Goods of all descriptions are obtainable at these sales at bargain prices.

Corner of ASSUMPTION SQUARE, NEW ROAD.

Notice.

is hereby given that from today the prices for Shell Motor Spirit will be as follows:

"Shell" Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 17.— per 2 tins

In 2 gal. cans Tics. 13.50 per 4 cans

Heavy Benzine.

In 4 gal. tins Tics. 14.— per 2 tins

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2-16

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The Siam Auctioneering Co.

Will sell at their rooms.

On Saturday 11th. May 1918.

Commencing at 2 p. m.

A typewriter, vases, clothing etc., etc. Also will be sold a cash safe, show cases, saddle, bedstead, armchairs, tables, chairs, a set of upholstered furniture and lot of mercantile goods.

TERMS.—Cash or a deposit of 25 % on fall of hammer. Goods must be removed before 24 hours after sale, for other particulars apply.

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Revised Tide Tables of M-nam Chao

Phya Bar for the year 1918. Price Tcs. 2.

Apply at

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DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR MAY 1918.

May

H. W. Ft. & in. (Approx.)

L. W.

1 5 30 13 3 ...

2 6 00 13 3 ...

3 6 30 13 0 ...

4 6 30 12 6 ...

5 1 00 13 3 ...

6 1 00 13 6 ...

7 2 00 13 8 ...

8 3 00 13 10 ...

9 4 00 13 10 10-11 8-0

10 4 00 13 10 12-0 8-0

11 4 00 13 6 11-12 7-8

12 5 00 13 1 12-0 7-0

13 5 00 13 0 ...

14 5 00 12 9 ...

15 5 30 12 8 ...

16 6 00 12 8 ...

17 6 30 12 6 ...

18 7 00 12 0 ...

19 ... 13 6 ...

20 1 00 13 6 ...

21 1 00 13 10 ...

22 1 30 14 0 ...

23 2 00 13 8 9-10 8-0

24 3 00 13 8 10-11 8-0

25 3 00 13 6 11-12 7-0

26 4 00 13 4 12-0 7-0

27 5 00 13 3 ...

28 5 00 12 8 ...

29 5 30 12 8 ...

30 6 00 12 6 ...

31 6 30 12 5 ...

P. M.

May

H. W. Ft. & in. (Approx.)

L. W.

1 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

2 9 00 14 6 2-3 7-0

3 10 30 14 2 3-4 7-0

4 11 10 13 6 3-4 7-0

5 ... 4-5 8-0

6 ... 5-6 8-0

7 ... 7-8 8-0

8 3 00 12 4 9-0 8-0

9 4 00 13 0 10-0 8-0

10 5 00 13 10 ...

11 6 30 15 1 ...

12 7 00 15 0 1-0 7-0

13 8 00 15 0 1-2 7-0

14 8 30 14 10 2-3 7-0

15 9 30 14 7 2-3 7-0

16 10 00 14 1 3-4 7-0

17 11 00 14 1 4-5 7-0

18 11 30 13 6 4-5 7-0

19 ... 4-5 7-0

20 1 00 13 10 6-7 7-0

21 2 00 13 6 ...

22 3 00 13 2 ...

23 4 00 14 0 ...

24 5 00 14 6 ...

25 6 00 15 0 ...

26 7 00 15 2 1-0 7-0

27 7 30 15 0 1-2 7-0

28 8 00 15 0 2-3 7-0

29 9 30 15 0 3-4 8-0

30 10 30 14 8 4-5 8-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 4th (Last Quarter) 5 h 8 m a.m.

10th New Moon 7 h 43 m p.m.

18th First Quarter 2 h 56 m a.m.

26th Full Moon 5 h 16 m a.m.

Income Rationing.

BY VICTOR V. BRANFORD.

The proposition is self-evident that national power is at its height if man power, machine power, and commodities are all directed to one desired end. But we are far from this achievement. One great factor has been omitted from the scheme of national control. The pull of the private purse on commodities on machinery on human service, has not been regulated. The money power has not been mobilized. On all sides are evidence of lavish waste through personal expenditure not directed to national ends, writes Victor V. Branford in the Daily News.

Towards control of the money power the Government, as yet, has made only one serious effort. That was in August, 1914. When war broke out a run on the banks was feared. In precaution, two measures of comprehensive sweep were enacted. To begin with, all the banks were closed for four days. And next, the Government gave to the bankers plenary power over their customers' deposits. The bankers were authorized to pay out deposits subject to their own discretion. In point of fact, it so happened that in the sequel the bankers hardly, if at all, needed this protective measure of discretionary payment—so well did the nation keep its head. The discretionary power put in the hands of the bankers has consequently lain dormant.

It is contended that the Government has tried to control private expenditure through taxation? The general rise in prices sufficiently attests the ineffectiveness of their effort. It is doubtful if, in any case, a wise control could be exercised over private expenditure by a system so provocative of chicanery as taxation. There is a simple, and, in a sense, natural way of handling the money-power problem. The men of military age have surrendered their liberties to the Government for the period of the war. Let the property holders and the salary receivers follow suit and do the same. The least money-power can do is to follow the lead of man-power. Let us adopt, therefore, that well thought out scheme of registration, conscription, allocation, and apply it to money-power. First let all income-yielding property be registered. We should then know where the money-power is and in what sort of hands. Next let the legal ownership of all this income-yielding property be transferred to the Government for the term of the war. That might be called conscription of wealth. It is really but a step towards a rationing of income. To effect that there follows, finally, the stage of allocation. A subsistence income would be allocated to property holders. The whole scheme would work out somewhat as follows:

Mr. X owns stock and shares yielding a return of £6,000. His dividends continue as at present to be paid into his bank by the respective companies in which X holds shares. But his banker puts into force the discretionary power granted in 1914. He allows X to draw on his bank account only up to a certain figure. To determine this figure Mr. X appears before the local Military Tribunal. After hearing the evidence in the case the Tribunal grants Mr. X a minimum subsistence allowance. Say the figure is at the rate of £1,200 per annum. Deduct £1,200 from £6,000, and also deduct income-tax at (say) 5s., there remains £3,800. This sum is paid over by Mr. X's banker to a Government account. It is a loan to the Government for (say) two years or the period of the war, and is to be paid on terms to be defined.

In order to control private expenditure effectively, the scheme would of course, have to be extended beyond the range of property holders. It would have to include all receivers of salaries above a certain minimum, and also recipients of wages above a certain minimum. There also would be allocated by the Military Tribunal a subsistence allowance. And the balance of the salary or of the wages would in the same way go as a loan to the Government. The loan would be repayable under terms not necessarily the same as for property holders. Also the right to mortgage property or to sell it would have to be controlled by licence, as is at present the purchase of staples like metals and timber.

The administration of the scheme would devolve mainly on the joint stock banks. These with their thousands branch offices and local agents ramify into every nook and corner of the three kingdoms. And moreover, they are already, through their clearing houses, so far unified as to maintain a sort of national cash ledger. To adapt this vast banking system to the purpose required, the Government would naturally follow the railway precedent of August, 1914. All the railway companies were then treated as one concern, and put under the direction of a committee of their own managers, sitting permanently at Whitehall. The banks ought in any case to have been similarly handled as a sequel to the powers granted them in August, 1914. If that step had been taken the war could have been financed from the outset more cheaply and efficiently.

As regards the Military Tribunals, their existing functions as man-allocation authorities would merely be extended to money-allocation. For this adjustment they might well be strengthened.

TO END SCIATICA

seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO.

Little's Oriental Balm

soothes the stinging, biting nerves. Brings instant relief to pain and continued use brings permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub it in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. Today they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. Little's will do the work.

Agents for Bangkok The British Dispensary New Road and Seekak.

Auction Sale.

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF

THE CUSTODIAN AND THE

LIQUIDATOR OF ENEMY</

ened by some addition from the ranks of Labour and of women.

The centralisation of the scheme could probably be advantageously worked through Somerset House and for two reasons. There are already at Somerset House data which come near to being a register of the larger incomes. The new register of income-yielding property as being first-hand up-to-date would supersede "the old data, and would naturally lead to a simpler and more automatic mode of collecting income tax.

In point of cost, first for bringing the scheme into working order and thereafter maintaining it, the expenditure entailed would probably be less than that for making and keeping up the man-power register. The mere maintenance of the latter costs about £50,000 per annum.

Indeed, there is only one substantial obstacle standing in the way. That is the habit of mind which puts property before life. That gold power, which was the symbol and instrument of the governing-class habit-of-mind has proved an illusion. The idol has fallen. Man-Power is now in the saddle. The sovereignty of gold is for the moment replaced by the sovereignty of Labour. Can those in power devise a feasible plan for the mobilisation of money?

A final word by way of postscript in answer to what many will deem a fatal objection to the scheme of income-restriction. It will be asserted that a minimum subsistence allowance is calculated to depress the spirits of the people by reducing their expenditure on recreation. Vitality being thus lowered, the moral of the nation will suffer. That argument would hold if no countering steps were taken. But consider who are the persons most fitted by training and temperament to cheer us up. At the head of the list would come the singers, especially women singers. Then artists, story-tellers, actors, and so on. Now these are the people who as a group have been most hit by the war. There are large numbers of them unemployed, half-employed, or mis-employed. Let all these be organised into corps of recreational minstrelsy, touring city, town, and village. The cost would be trifling, perhaps one or two per cent. of the sum saved for the public from the costs of private ostentation.

Russia's Trouble.

London, May 2.—A German communiqué affords an interesting insight on affairs in the Ukraine. It alleges that a strong anti German agitation at Kieff is supported by members of the Government, resulting in the decree regarding the spring sowing, which produced excitement in the country, and the arrest of the manager of the Russian bank for foreign trade. The communiqué alleges, that the

Ukrainian Government connived at the manager's arrest. Hence Field Marshal von Eichhorn was obliged to take drastic action, including the establishment of military tribunals, severe penalties for disturbers of the peace, and the arrest of the Ukrainian War Minister, the wife of the Minister of the Interior, the commander of the town militia and others.

Zurich, May 2.—According to a Kieff telegram, Field Marshal Eichhorn commanding the Germans in the Ukraine, has ordered the peasantry to return the property taken from the land-owners and begin the cultivation of great estates.

This is arousing most vigorous opposition. The Ukrainian Rada has instructed the Minister of Agriculture to direct the peasants to disregard Eichhorn's order.

Paris, May 1.—A Bernese telegram states that according to Munchen papers of April 30 Ukraine agreed to supply the Central Powers in the month of May with twelve million pounds of wheat. The Government now informs the Central Powers that it cannot fulfill the promise, because the Ukrainian peasants are showing lively opposition to the delivery of their products.

London, May 2.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there was no official confirmation of the report of a counter-revolution in Petrograd.

ALL the symptoms of indigestion may be caused by constipation. Measles distress you, as forms in the stomach and bowels, the abdomen has a feeling of pressure and is distended. To correct constipation you must stop the use of strong purgatives and use instead the mild laxative pills.

Pinkette S

the tiny laxatives

Which correct constipation and do not upset the stomach. They may be used as long as required without the danger of a reacting constipation.

Of all chemists, Tes. 1. per phial or from The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY. Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by the British Dispensary.

The Reliability of
BEAR BRAND MILK
has now been proved
IN BANGKOK
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of 10 years.



Try it means
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Hundreds of
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Free from germs. Absolutely safe.

Rich in cream and highly nutritious.
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DASHCLOCKS
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ALSO

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The best perfume of the age. Any
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lasting, will be awarded £100. Various
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and clients that my
business is now located
at the new building at
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Poh Yome and Bang-
rak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

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Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara
Road, No. 184 to 189.

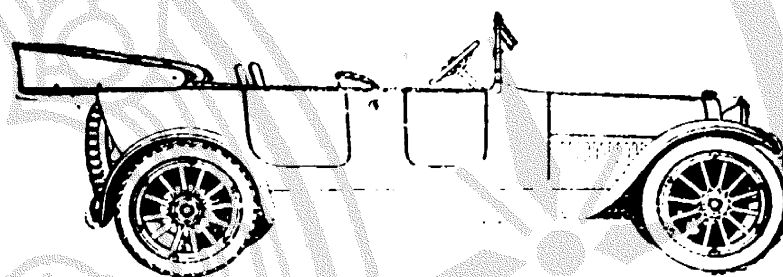
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ment of our well-known High Class
Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brass-
ware, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Black
smith's, Silver smith's Tools, and
various kinds of best Chinese silks
always in stock.

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Established 1868



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NEW MODEL 1917.

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THE WONDERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mixture for Internal and External Use.

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Headache, drunkenness, Stomachache, Earache, Rupture, Cholera, Beri-beri, Nerv-
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ago, Chronic Rheumatism, Cough and Coughing blood, Cold, Sorethroat, Bronchitis,
Chronic Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Kidney trouble, Dysentery, Eczema and all sorts
of skin diseases, Worms, Female diseases of all sorts, Swelling of the groin, Inflammation
of the gums, Toothache, Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails or cuts, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS:—Take 1 1/2 table-spoonfuls three a day one hour before meals. Take
PURE WITHOUT WATER. Under 14 years one table-spoonful, under 7 years 1/2 table-spoonful,
and for babies up to one year old 1 tea-spoonful. When the pain is severe, double the dose.
Can be taken by women enlente.

For Inflammation of the gums, apply with cotton wool on the swollen gum changing
every 3 minutes 3 times and relief is certain within a quarter of an hour.

For children, apply with cotton-wool on the cheek and relief is certain within half an
hour. For cough and Sorethroat, sip the mixture slowly. For Eczema, apply externally
and take internally as directed. For Beri-beri, take full dose—three a day. For cholera,
take one table-spoonful every 1/2 an hour.

For Toothache, clean the cavity of the tooth first and then saturate a piece of cotton-
wool in Jong-keena and fill cavity with same, changing five or six times every 3 minutes
and relief is certain. For loose teeth caused by the swelling of the gum, take internally as
directed for a week and the teeth will be firm again.

For Earache, clean the ear first with cotton-wool, put 5 or 6 drops into ear and stuff
the hole with cotton-wool—relief is certain within a few minutes.

For Gout, Wounds and wounds caused by rusty nails, cuts or burns, apply the mix-
ture, cover with cotton-wool and bandage, change dressing every three hours, and take in-
ternally, as directed until relieved or healed.

For Sore-eyes take internally as directed, for a few days.
After taking this mixture, a little plain white sugar may be taken to remove the
bitter taste but not in the case of coughs or sore throat.

For Snake, Dog or Cat bites, poisonous fish stings, etc., when applied externally
with cotton-wool a few minutes after the occurrence, instant relief will be obtained. Take
also internally 1 1/2 table-spoonfuls three a day. But when treatment is sought a few hours
after the occurrence, besides using the application, take mixture internally for a fortnight.
Can be given also to animals and birds for any sort of disease.

Price per bottle of 2 oz. 80 Stangs, 3 oz. Tes. 1.40, 4 oz. Tes. 1.80,
6 oz. Tes. 2.50, 8 oz. Tes. 2.95, 16 oz. Tes. 4.25. Postage extra.

Prepared only by **MR. Y. TAN** of SINGAPORE.
If any lady or gentleman is suffering from any of the above named ailments or diseases
will call and see Mr. Y. Tan or his sole agents at their offices, they will be very pleased to
give them a free trial of his wonderful remedy, when they will be relieved within five
minutes up to one hour.

Obtainable at **MERCANTILE DISPENSARY, PHAYA SATHAKAN, UNION DISPENSARY,**
and **FOOK LOON DISPENSARY.**

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons following any of the above directions and failing to ob-
tain relief of any of the above diseases, Mr. Y. Tan or his Agents will
refund them the purchase money paid by them for the **JONG-KEENA.**

BANGKOK TRAVELLING AGENCY,

Opposite Chartered Bank Lane, New Road.

SOLE AGENTS.



Department of State Railways.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that tenders for the construction of a building in extension of the Central Railway Administration Building will be publicly opened at the Head Office of the Department of State Railways on Saturday the 25th May 1918 at 10 o'clock.

Bangkok, May 7th 1918.

8-10



Notice.

With effect from the 1st June 1918 the freight on transport of firewood on the Narrow Gauge line is to be charged under class IV.

Traffic Office, Bangkok.

Dated, the 1st May 1918.

By order of the Commissioner-General

(Sd.) Phra Yuddhakarn Bauxa,

Traffic Superintendent.

8-10

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-

Ex s.s. "Oanfa" from Europe and Balances ex s.s. "Keemun", "Cyclops", "Gleniffer", "Shidzuoka Maru", "Mishima Maru", "Kawachi Maru", "Tama Maru", "Iyo Maru" and "Kaga Maru".

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on the 8th instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf, at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS :-

Ex s.s. "Tama Maru" from Japan. "Katori Maru" are hereby notified that same arrived per s.s. "Hague" on the 7th instant, and will be landed and stored at our wharf at the risk, expense, and responsibility of Consignees.

No Claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for godown rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Mr. H. Louvrier

(1st prize for Oboe from the Conservatory of Paris.)

Has established himself here and is prepared to repair and tune Pianos or any other instruments at moderate charges.

Address: HOTEL EUROPE.

8-8 J.

BANGKOK MAILS CLOSE.

CHANDARURI

Saturday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Kiat

MONDHOL PATTANI.

Saturday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Prachitipok

SINGAPORE

Saturday 10th 10 a.m. s.s. Katong (European Mail.)

Exchange Rates

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand,	1/6 11/32
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/6 7/16
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand,	205
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand, M.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U. S. A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Rs. 97
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	\$ 65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand, D.	\$ 48 1/2
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand,	Y 69 1/2
NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siam Currency :-	
£ — — — 13.05. — (Bank Rate).	

Expanded Metal

made from best *British Steel* various sizes and sections in Stock.

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting. several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

IN STOCK B. M. C. TO-DAY.

FISH

Smoked Blue Cod
Smoked Murray Cod

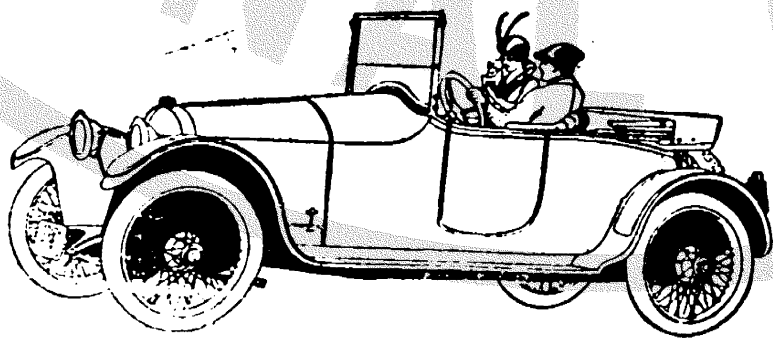
CHEESE

Australian
Silton
Beef Dripping
Turkeys

HAM

French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

Picnic Cases Containing Ice, Aerated Water and well water for travellers by Railway or boat. Delivered free at Railway Station or any Bangkok landing.



The Beauty of *Scripps-Booth* cars is merely an Outer Expression of Inner Harmony. The Honesty of Purpose behind the Beauty and Distinction of Scripps-Booth Design is expressed in the Soundness of Construction and the Efficient Faithfulness of Performance.

In stock at

Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.

The Siam Observer

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

THE WAR TRADE BOARD.

The Washington Official Bulletin in a recently arrived number points out the way in which the President's license for imports is checking the activity of pro-enemy agencies in the United States. No commerce of course exists between the United States and the countries with which the republic is at war but owing to the long years of preparation on the part of the enemy, individuals and firms have been established whose controlling motive is the advancement of German interests and it is necessary to use the utmost promptness and vigour to stamp out these activities. The methods of these pro-enemy concerns are many and subtle but they are all directed toward one purpose, namely, the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy. Before the entry of the United States into the war Great Britain and the countries allied with her found it necessary to surround the importation of commodities into the United States with certain safeguards but now that America has entered the war the duty of seeing that the imports coming forward to that country are used for legitimate purposes and not re-exported to pro-German firms in neutral countries has gladly been relinquished to America herself. It is to accomplish these results that the War Trade Board has adopted certain regulations in connection with the importation of many raw materials. The War Trade Board makes every effort to administer these regulations with the slightest possible detriment to legitimate business but no hesitancy or weakness is permitted for the authorities know that each day's supply of food, materials or money to the enemy means another day's war with its accompanying toll of human lives. One of the functions of the Board is thus to bring home to all the realization of the fact that the war is not limited to fighting the enemy on the battle-fields of Flanders but that it must be carried into every-day transactions of life.

So long as a transaction does not involve dealing with an enemy or the ally of an enemy no anxiety need be felt by importers that the Board will impose serious restrictions on the importation of necessary articles and if the importer endeavours diligently and in a spirit of co-operation to comply with the requirements of the Board no loss and only the very slightest inconvenience may be anticipated. The policy of the Board has already been productive of the most beneficial results and those persons in America who before the entry of that country into the war had but little sympathy with the Allied commercial safeguards are now coming to understand that these safeguards are matters of the very greatest importance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. Barrow Brown and Co. Ltd. have in stock Scripps-Booth Cars.

PHRA Pradibaddha Bhanal returned to Bangkok from Hua Hin yesterday.

MR. A. W. P. Spiers has arrived from Penang and is staying at the Oriental Hotel.

MENDAMES Leo and Slack and Mr. H. E. Nielson have returned to Bangkok by the s.s. Prachitipok.

THE weekly sewing meetings of the Church Workers' Association will be resumed to-morrow, May 10th at 4.45 p.m. at St. Mary's Mission.

IN our advertisement columns will be found an announcement concerning the performance to be given by the St. George's Minstrels in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors on May 25.

GENERAL Wilson is now at the head of the British General Staff, succeeding General Robertson. Perhaps the English think there is, after all, something and helpful in a name.—"New York Morning Telegraph."

AS one result of Bolshevik devotion to "the self-determination of nations," Turkish marauders are again massacring Armenians in regions where the Russian arms for a time meant mercy and safety.—"New York World."

THE Annual General Meeting of the Tennis Section of the R. B. S. C. will be held at the Club House on Saturday next the 11th May at 6.30 p.m.

THE Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsular main line is interrupted between Bangkok and Rajaburi. Other lines are all right.

WE hear that Mr. Watson who formerly represented the local interests of Neelie and Co. has received a commission in an Indian cavalry regiment.

THE s.s. Katong will leave from the Borneo Company's wharf at 8 p.m. sharp, on Saturday the 11th inst. and should arrive in Singapore on Wednesday morning.

THE s.s. Kral brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Harrop, Major Leo Day, Messrs. Selley, Gasco and Spigno. Messrs. Sorrensen and Larsen arrived by the s.s. Yagala.

A PETROGRAD telegram says:—The government of the Extremists granted a pension for life to the widow of the late Count Tolstoi of Roubles 10,000 annually and also the ownership for life of the old residence of the late Count Tolstoi at Yasnya Polyana.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to present to sixty-eight British naval and army officers, including H. B. H. Prince of Battenberg, who have been engaged in the joint operations of Japan and Great Britain against Germany, with various grades of Japanese decorations.

ON the original side of the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, A. C. Tops, a Dutch subject, applied, says a Calcutta paper of April 22, for a rule or writ of habeas corpus. The Dutch authorities of Batavia had applied for the extradition of Tops on a criminal charge. Tops was arrested in Calcutta and detained in Alipore jail pending enquiries. He moved the High Court to have the extradition proceedings set aside. That matter was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe, who declined to interfere. Failing in that Tops made the present application. He was brought up in custody and conducted his own case. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri in delivering judgment said that the applicant was not arrested within the jurisdiction of the court, nor had he been detained within the jurisdiction of the court. Enquiry was directed into Tops' case by the Government of India under the Extradition Act. That enquiry had now been held, and the magistrate had made his report to the Government of India, who were considering it. The judge saw no reason for taking a different view from the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe, and refused the rule which had been asked for. The application was dismissed.—Ex.

A Rajburi Desperado.

Much commotion has been caused at Rajburi by the actions of a noted criminal, one Nai Klee, who on the 6th inst. was arraigned before Phra Viehit, chief judge and certain assistant judges of the Mon-thol court, on a charge of a serious nature.

During the proceedings the prosecution called Nai Tuan as a witness. The accused at once drew out a piece of sharpened hardwood which he had concealed in his garments and stabbed the witness in the neck inflicting a serious wound. He then stabbed the guard who was in charge of him and rushed up to the bench intending to commit an assault on the justices but happily the latter were able to withdraw. The desperado then made a rush for the prosecutor who was also lucky enough to evade him. The accused then vigorously assaulted the officials who tried to seize him and several sustained nasty wounds. A space of forty minutes elapsed from the first assault before he was at last beaten down by the police and placed under control.

This desperado, who has long been a terror to the district, was recently arrested on six or seven charges on three of which the Court had already given judgment the sentences aggregating terms of imprisonment for 18 years.

Ireland and America.

London, April 29.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle in Ireland says that but for the Catholic Church supporting the anti-conscription movement, there would have been violence and outrage: "Much as we may lament the Catholic bishops' manifesto it is due to their emphatic counsel that the unprecedented anti-conscription demonstrations in practically all the parishes of the country have not yielded a single case of disorder."

The Times says: "Numerous American and Canadian newspapers favour conscription in Ireland." The New York Times says: "To murderers of priests, ravishers of nuns, destroyers of churches and cathedrals, and slayers of Catholics on Good Friday at mass in Paris, the Irish Catholic hierarchy now turns in friendship."

Here and There.

Paper Shortage.

We publish to-day an interesting article on the shortage of paper, a question that is causing grave concern in the newspaper world to-day. The article is by Mr. Percy May, a representative of one of the largest British paper concerns. Mr. May is well-known in Bangkok as he spends several months of every year here.

Weird Eatables.

A certain American professor has been telling the public that they have "a lot of silly ideas of what is fit for food and what is not." He then goes on to state that the flesh of certain creatures, which are never eaten, is perfectly good food. He begins with the iguana. The flesh of this creature he says is delicious and resembles chicken. He also avers that alligator steak is most agreeable, tasting somewhat like fish and somewhat like fowl. However, care must be taken in the preparation of the flesh for cooking or it may be found too strong for the ordinary palate. It is very comforting to think that there is no need for us to starve so long as this country produces crocodiles and iguanas.

Hook-Worm Campaign.

The campaign against hook-worm disease does not proceed so smoothly in some countries as it does here. From a Colombo paper we learn that a most determined opposition has been shown to the treatment, the opposition arising from the ignorance and obstinacy of the coolies. Lectures, handbills and personal conversation with influential men had no effect: the coolies refused to be convinced even when brought in contact with men who had been subjected to treatment and whose robust condition was in marked contrast to their own. On one group of estates sheer defiance was shown and it was then that the doctor in charge of the campaign resolved to invoke the aid of the law. Some of the wealthiest *kanganyas* were prosecuted and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment each. This soon brought them to their senses for they at once gave assurances that they would take the treatment themselves and induce the coolies to do so as well. The sentences were then remitted since when the campaign has proceeded most satisfactorily.

The Long-Range Gun.

The monster weapons with which Paris has been bombarded have aroused the greatest interest throughout the world and a few details regarding their construction has now transpired. Each gun—there are perhaps six or seven of them—is stated to be seventy-nine feet long. The shell is very small being only about nine inches in length but it is fitted with a false cap which gives it a total length of some five feet. The shell leaves the muzzle of the gun with a velocity of five thousand feet a second, the gun being fired at an elevation of fifty-five degrees. The secret of the long range is said to be the distribution of the weight of the shell which gives it steadiness and enables it to travel an immense distance. Each gun is said to be able to fire two hundred and fifty rounds.

The Slovaks.

The Slovaks, many of whom with large numbers of Czechs have deserted Austria and are now fighting with the Italians, are a Slav people numbering about 2½ million and live mostly in the northern countries of Hungary their chief centre being St. Martin on the Turocz river. They have occupied this territory ever since the 5th or 6th century. The Slovaks have had a very chequered history having been at different times subject to Avars, Franks, Magyars and Poles. The Magyars have always treated them as an inferior race and have done their best to suppress Slovak nationality in every way even to the extent of taking away their children to be brought up as Magyars and denying them the right to use their language in church and school. Owing to these persecutions many of them have emigrated to America. Their language is closely allied to that of the Czechs.

The Slovaks are described as being a peaceful, rather slow race of peasants living almost exclusively on the land which they till after the most primitive methods. In years following bad harvests they wander as labourers over Austria-Hungary and south Russia. They are an intensely musical people, their folk songs being of great beauty.

Paddy Crop Report May 8, 1918.

Nasuan 1,030 coyaaneat Tes 103-175 each
Samuang 400 " " 98-154 "
Namuang 30 " " 98-100 "

Total 1,460 Coyaane

Ships in Harbour.

Name.	Nationality.	Berth.
Kao Samud	Siam.	2
Katong	Brit.	28
Hupph	Brit.	31
Mata Hari	Brit.	7
Senang	Dut.	P.

THE Great War.

The Great Battle.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 6.

Official:—There was reciprocal artillery activity to the north and south of the Avre.

In Lorraine we executed a *coup de main* and took prisoners.

British Official:—We improved our positions at Mailly-le-Sec and to the east of Hebuterne. We made prisoners.

We repulsed an attack to the north-east of Singes (?) We attacked with success in the Nieppe Forest sector.

American Chief of Staff.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 6.

Major-General Andrew has been appointed Chief of Staff of the American forces in France.

American Mission Received.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 6.

The American Mission was received in the morning at the Military School by Marshal Joffre assisted by a delegation.

The Mission was afterwards entertained at a banquet given by the Government.

Rumanian Peace Treaties.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, May 6.

Sale:—It is stated from Bucharest that the economic treaty, complementary to the Rumanian peace treaty, has been initiated.

The whole of the treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Rumania are ready for signature.

Lord Derby's Welcome.

Paris, May 1.—M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, granted an audience to-day to Lord Derby, who, after remitting his credentials as British extraordinary plenipotentiary and ambassador, delivered an address to the President in which he said: "I succeed Sir F. Bertie at a time when the agreement already existing between the two countries has become an intimate and cordial alliance, for ever cemented by mutual bloodshed on the same battlefield for the cause of liberty and justice. I could find no better occasion for expressing the deep admiration of my country for the valorous soldiers of France."

To this the French President replied: "Our union is not one of two professional armies, coupled in view of an artificial coalition, but that of two peoples who freely rose up for the defence of the same just cause, joining their thoughts and hopes and efforts. It is certain that such close comprehension of the same ideal, supported by admirable and heroic fighting, will prolong its salutary influence on the future of France and Great Britain." (Havas).

Paris, May 2.—Cordial speeches were exchanged between President Poincaré and Lord Derby on the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credentials as the new Ambassador. Lord Derby voiced the deep British admiration for the splendid French feats of arms, and declared that the feeling which determined the British Empire's entry into the war was as strong as ever. The same determination exists to spare nothing in order to secure victory from which a lasting peace may result. President Poincaré replied felicitously.

Japan and America.

Washington, May 1.—Viscount Ishii, in presenting credentials to President Wilson, said that he would spare no effort to strengthen and intensify the spirit of mutual appreciation which was happily existing between Japan and the United States. He would endeavour to deal with such questions as arise in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation.

President Wilson, replying, declared that Viscount Ishii's appointment was added evidence that Japan's policy was one of peace and goodwill. He expressed a confident hope that the cordial friendship between the two countries "would be greatly strengthened by our common efforts in the righteous cause in which we are engaged."

Paper Shortage.

BY PERCY W. MAY.

(Representative of Messrs. Spicer Bros.)

I have been asked to give some information dealing with the present shortage of supplies of paper and the conditions that have caused that shortage.

To begin with the shortage does not apply to this or any other country particularly; it is universal, and due to the progressive and cumulative effect of ever more arduous war conditions.

A brief resume of the conditions since July, 1914 may be of interest.

When war broke out naturally the position re all supplies was for a few weeks uncertain; consequently all mills were loth to enter into engagements for forward deliveries and prices for both makings and available stocks fluctuated considerably during this period; and no definite undertakings could be given as to shipment dates.

Then, when the general position gradually became clearer, business began to settle down into more normal channels and although prices generally increased to some extent supplies came forward wonderfully well in the circumstances for a long period and generally speaking there was no real shortage and prices remained at a moderate level. Paper figures largely in the exports of the United Kingdom, and during this period our manufacturers were not only able to keep their regular customers supplied but also to take advantage to a considerable extent of the opportunities for new business which presented.

It was not until nearly eighteen months after the outbreak of war that a serious shortage threatened. As in the case of other leading paper-making countries Great Britain relied mostly upon imports of raw materials, especially for the cheaper grade papers for which there is the largest demand. At about the time indicated a certain neutral in circumstances arising out of the blockade of Germany imposed a total embargo upon the export of pulp to Great Britain; as ordinarily very large quantities of pulp were imported from that country the effect of the embargo, added to other increasing difficulties, was a shortage of raw material for practically all lower grade papers and an immediate and rapid rise in prices for all new makings. These circumstances alone would not have caused the present acute shortage as naturally makers turned elsewhere for supplies, within and without the Empire; greater use than in the past was also made as time went on of waste paper and other potential raw material already in the country; and the tendency would have been eventually to neutralise to a considerable extent the effects of the embargo. The main difficulty since that time has been increasingly that of tonnage. Shortly afterwards the Paper Commission was brought into being and imports were reduced by one third immediately, in order to release more ships for food and the needs of the Armies. From time to time subsequently the restrictions have been increased until at the present time the imports are roughly but one quarter those of normal times (in certain cases much less); and it has to be borne in mind that the restrictions apply to imported paper as well as paper-making materials. Prices of papers in the lower grades ordinarily most used, at the present time stand at from four to six times pre-war rates (in some instances more). Roughly speaking, better papers in most cases are more than double pre-war rates, and some papers are practically unobtainable at any price; the only exceptions are where users are fortunate enough to be able to procure paper from the large home supply Houses which was made when conditions and prices were easier.

On the other hand consumption has naturally fallen, the high prices alone would have insured this; further cause is the disturbance of the ordinary routine of business at home due to the needs of the Armies, all work which with due regard to the stress of war can be cut out is dispensed with now-a-days, and this of course means reduced demand.

At the present time the tendency, owing to rationing increased propaganda work, is for the home demand to increase, and this will reduce the quantity available for export; already many mills are controlled establishments or partially so. Shortage of labour it need hardly be added is and from the commencement has been a difficulty with which all mills have had to contend.

There is no immediate likelihood of the position improving; indeed it is likely to be considerably worse before it is better, and, whilst the essential character of the demand both for the newspapers and for the needs of the general community (the latter by far the largest demand) is fully recognised and the home authorities and supply houses may be relied upon to do all that in the conditions is possible to keep up absolutely necessary supplies, the utmost economy is necessary.

America is the largest producer of paper but owing to the enormous home demand has never been a serious exporting country in the world sense, the available surplus having been absorbed almost entirely by the near countries of Central and South America, the West Indies, and Canada.

America also at the present time is suffering from a paper shortage.

Japan is gradually becoming a more serious producer but the production is still far short of home needs and as recently as 1916 no less than 36,777,000 lbs. of paper were imported; large quantities of raw material have also been imported, though eventually Japan hopes to become largely independent of foreign supplies of pulp. For some time the export of paper from Japan has been prohibited except under license and only relatively small quantities in two or three classes of paper appear to be available for export, and prices are high and increasing in the case of what is available; little relief of the general situation appears to be possible from this direction during the continuance of the war, except possibly to some extent in the case of newspaper in countries near the source of production.

The notice recently posted in all F. M. S. Government Offices at the instance of His Excellency the High Commissioner, urging economy in the use of paper, should be given the widest publicity. Supplies from home have been kept up wonderfully well when the conditions are borne in mind and importers as far as possible have been given the benefit of stocks made when prices and conditions were easier so the more recent high prices and difficulties are not yet fully reflected in this part of the world; for this reason no doubt many do not yet realise the urgent need for strict economy, then again in the past there has been a good deal of talk of "paper shortage" which emanated more from the temporary war-time buyer who found that he could not buy anything like the quantities he was prepared to buy speculatively knowing that prices must later rise, than from the printer and other buyers of normal times who it has from the commencement been the policy of home makers to study first; there has been talk of "shortage" on the part of the former class of buyer even when certain near markets have been more than amply stocked except in the case of a few papers which in time of necessity can be dispensed with, now, however, there is a very real shortage and time may be not far distant when the normal buyer will be unable to import even a proportion of his necessary supplies with at a license or recommendation from the local Priority Committee. Therefore it is in the interest of both public and printer to conserve stocks as far as possible, even in cases where stocks are ample for a considerable period at the ordinary rate of consumption; and in this connection it should be borne in mind that the end of the war is not likely to bring any considerable immediate relief, the shortage is world-wide and the end of the war will mean greatly increased demand in European countries. Judging from information which goes through from time to time the shortage in enemy countries is even more pronounced in spite of the comparatively favourable situation in regard to certain classes of raw material; in Germany and Austria the raw material, nowadays has to be used for many other things in addition to paper.

There are many ways in which paper can be saved, which will be apparent to all who give serious attention to the subject; it is a matter in which printer and public can co-operate. The time has passed when the home manufacturer is seeking to further develop his immediate Overseas business, the necessities of the time demand otherwise and the most that can be done in this connection for the time being is to prepare the ground as far as possible

for taking advantage of opportunities at the first approach of more normal conditions; the immediate concern of every responsible House is to endeavour to see that the available supplies are distributed in the fairest possible manner, paying first attention to the needs of its clients (and through them its public) of normal times.

As illustrating the difficulties caused by the shortage in other countries, regulations limiting the use of paper in France have recently been published. The distribution of handbills in the street is forbidden, and theatre programmes are cut down to a single sheet of newspaper size. Only official and charity posters may be displayed on hoardings. The weight of paper used for books, periodicals, and postcards, is limited; and it is decreed that any daily paper in which more than a third of the space is occupied by advertisements shall be regarded as a handbill.

A further point which should be noted by the public in dealing with the printer is that it is impossible in these days for manufacturers to guarantee uniformity of qualities and finishes of papers from shipment to shipment, owing to raw material difficulties. Sometimes the printer states that his customer will not accept anything less than the usual standard. This only increases the printer's difficulties; a reasonable war-time latitude should be given.

IN AID OF

King George's Fund for Sailors

THE

ST. GEORGE'S

MINSTRELS

will give a performance at the

Theatre Royal, Dusit Park.

(Which has been graciously lent by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

for the occasion)

On SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1918.

At 9-15 p.m. sharp.

MUSIC!

MIRTH!!

THE DRAMA!!!

Including Minstrelsy Old and New,

an original Musical Comedy.

"When Music Charms,"

Written by

WILFRED THORNELEY.

Music by

A. G. BEAUMONT.

To wind up with a Screaming

Farce, entitled

"The Bangrak Dramatic Agency"

The plan is on view at Messrs.

The Siam Import Co., Ltd., and

Messrs. Bunn, Soon Lee & Co.,

where seats may be booked.

PRICES OF SEATS.

Boxes (to hold six) Tes. 80

Stalls (reserved) " 5

Amphitheatre " 2

Gallery " 1

Lyric Books of "WHEN MUSIC

CHARMS" for sale at the booking

places, at one Tical a copy.

Programmes, 50 Satangs.

9-25

S. A. B.

BY

APPOINTMENT

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

H. M. THE KING and H. M. THE QUEEN MOTHER

SOLE AGENTS IN SIAM FOR THE

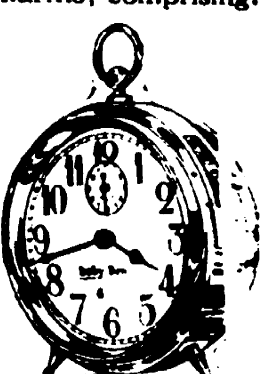
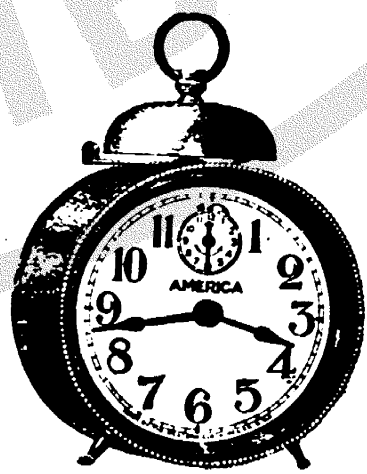
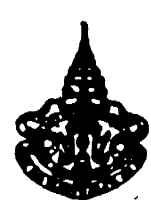
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OF LA SALLE (U. S. A.)

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"Bingo" ... 8.50
"Sleepometer" (repeat alarm) 8.50
"Sleepometer" (steady alarm) 5.25
"Alternating" ... 5.25
"Ironclad" ... 5 --
"Lookout" ... 3.75



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Grey Asbestos Slates

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for roofs

AND

Grey Asbestos Sheets

4 ft. square
for walls and ceilings

ALSO

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different grades.

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OCTAVO SIZE for Mercantile Work.

CARBON PAPERS IN TWO SIZES

~~~~~

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Exercise Books and Index Books

Just Unpacked

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**Stationery Store.**

### Quiet in Flanders.

London, May 2.—Field Marshal Haig says the enemy's artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers Bretonneux sector and the neighbourhood of Merin. There was some activity also at night time in the Arras, Lens, St. Venant sectors, but no infantry action.

Paris, May 1.—The papers to-day are unanimous in stating that the recent fighting in Flanders has been a veritable sanguinary defeat for the Germans. The Echo de Paris speaks of the struggle on Monday as follows: From six o'clock in the morning to nightfall waves of Prussian and Bavarian infantry broke against the positions held by the French and English troops. It was a veritable massacre. Rarely have so many dead been seen, even since the great German offensive. The best regiments of the army corps of Siger and Eberhardt were decimated. This magnificent result was obtained without Koch's being obliged to engage his reserves or reinforce the troops, who were very inferior in number to their assailants, occupying the sector of the offensive.

The papers think, moreover, that the Germans will be obliged, because of their very positions, to continue their costly attempts on both sides. (Havas.)

London, May 2.—A French communiqué states: There was a fairly lively bombardment north of Montdidier.

London, May 2.—A French communiqué says: A German attack in the region of Thennes, north of the Aves, failed under heavy fire. Enemy attempts north of Chavignon and north west of Rheims were also unsuccessful. We carried out raids, notably in the direction of Le Monchel, west of Coney le Chateau, north of Pont a Mousson and at Violu, and brought back a score of prisoners.

London, May 2.—Correspondents in France give inspiring detail of the glorious stand of the British Guards near Nieppe forest between April 11 and 14. After the Germans broke the Portuguese lines, the Grenadier, Irish and Coldstream Guards were sent forward when the situation was at its worst, and were asked to hold back the enemy until reinforced, and fight at all costs for forty-eight hours. The Guards did this, fighting in separate bodies with the enemy on both flanks, and though greatly outnumbered, they beat back repeated attacks for two days and nights, the parties standing back to back, firing all the time, until only isolated soldiers were left, gaining time until the Australians arrived according to time table.

Amsterdam, May 2.—It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor and Baron Burián will shortly visit the

Kaiser at German headquarters. Far reaching political importance is attached to the visit.

London, May 2.—The best confirmation of the enemy defeat at Ypres is contained in the indications of the imminence of a renewal of the "peace offensive." Thus the German papers state that the Pope is about to issue a new Peace Note, while German peace agents are busy in neutral countries, and little doubt is entertained that the visit of the Austrian Emperor and Baron Burián to the Kaiser is connected with such a move.

Articles in the Scandinavian press suggest that Italy may be the main objective of the enemy attempts to divide the Allies.

The Daily Mail says that the fact that Amiens and Ypres are still not taken after six weeks of unprecedented enemy efforts proves the ability of the Allies to hold the Germans till the American army, whose advent the Germans dread, can play its part.

Meanwhile the troubles of the Austrian Empire are apparently coming to a head. The cabinet crisis, both in Austria and Hungary, is still unsettled. The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna denounces Hungary for starving Austria and declares that imports from the Ukraine are still remote and empty stomachs cannot afford to wait.

Czech and Slovak troops, who are Austrian subjects, have appeared, according to Italian papers, on the Italian front, fighting for Italy. Their arrival has disturbed the Austro-Hungarian commander who fears the effect on the Slav troops. Recently some of these men persuaded a number of Austrian Czechs to desert, which the Italian barrage between the Austrian front and support lines enabled them to do.

A special English correspondent on the Swiss frontier has received information showing that the populations of Austria and Hungary are starving and seething with revolt which he predicts will break out when the western offensive is definitely brought to a standstill.

### Questions in the House.

London, May 1.—In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Government was considering whether they should leave the Vindictive unrepaid as an example and inspiration to the public.

Mr. H. A. Wall urged that the soldiers who were sent to France, after serving for three years in Gallipoli, Egypt and Palestine, should be given first leave when circumstances permitted.

In replying to Mr. J. D. Gilbert Mr. Macpherson stated that there did not appear to be any evidence that the enemy had been using any new kind of explosive or gas since March 21.

**JUST UNPACKED**

A NEW SHIPMENT OF 1st QUALITY

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**CHIANTI WINE**

RED AND WHITE

AND ALSO ITALY'S RENOWNED

**MOSCATO SPUMANTE**

Remember that all our Goods are sold with a guarantee as to Superiority of quality.

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**The Signature.**

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

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### Post War Trade.

London, May 2.—Lord of Burleigh's committee have presented a further report on post war trade. It states that any prohibition of exports to enemy countries after the war is impracticable and not expedient, but the Paris resolutions can be carried out if the Allies and the British Empire can agree upon a policy for the joint control of certain important commodities for the transitional period. This policy should be applied as regards the United Kingdom by legislation empowering the Government to prohibit the export, except under licence, of such articles as deemed expedient.

As regards enemy countries getting material after the war the report says to attempt to prevent this would raise questions of great international difficulty. Moreover the committee have the gravest doubts whether such prohibition could be made practically effective. It is also desirable that interference with our export trade should be limited to cases where public interest requires it.

The report mentions that the supply of all kinds of wool is likely to be insufficient for the requirements of the world particularly merino for which Germany and Austria are practically dependent upon Australia and South Africa. The committee considers it of the greatest importance that joint measures should be devised with the Dominions to secure control of their output of all kinds of wool immediately after the war.

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the iron and steel trades committee that no raw materials should be permitted immediately after the war to be dispatched to present enemy countries from mineral resources under British control. The committee states there are certain raw materials the supply of which is likely to be insufficient to meet the world's requirements and it has been suggested the Allies might jointly purchase the available supplies of these. The committee point out however that the situation will be radically altered when it becomes a question of supplying raw materials not to manufacturers on government work but to manufacturers who are working on a competitive basis for home and foreign markets.

The Committee recommends the restriction as regards export from the United Kingdom of cotton yarn, wool

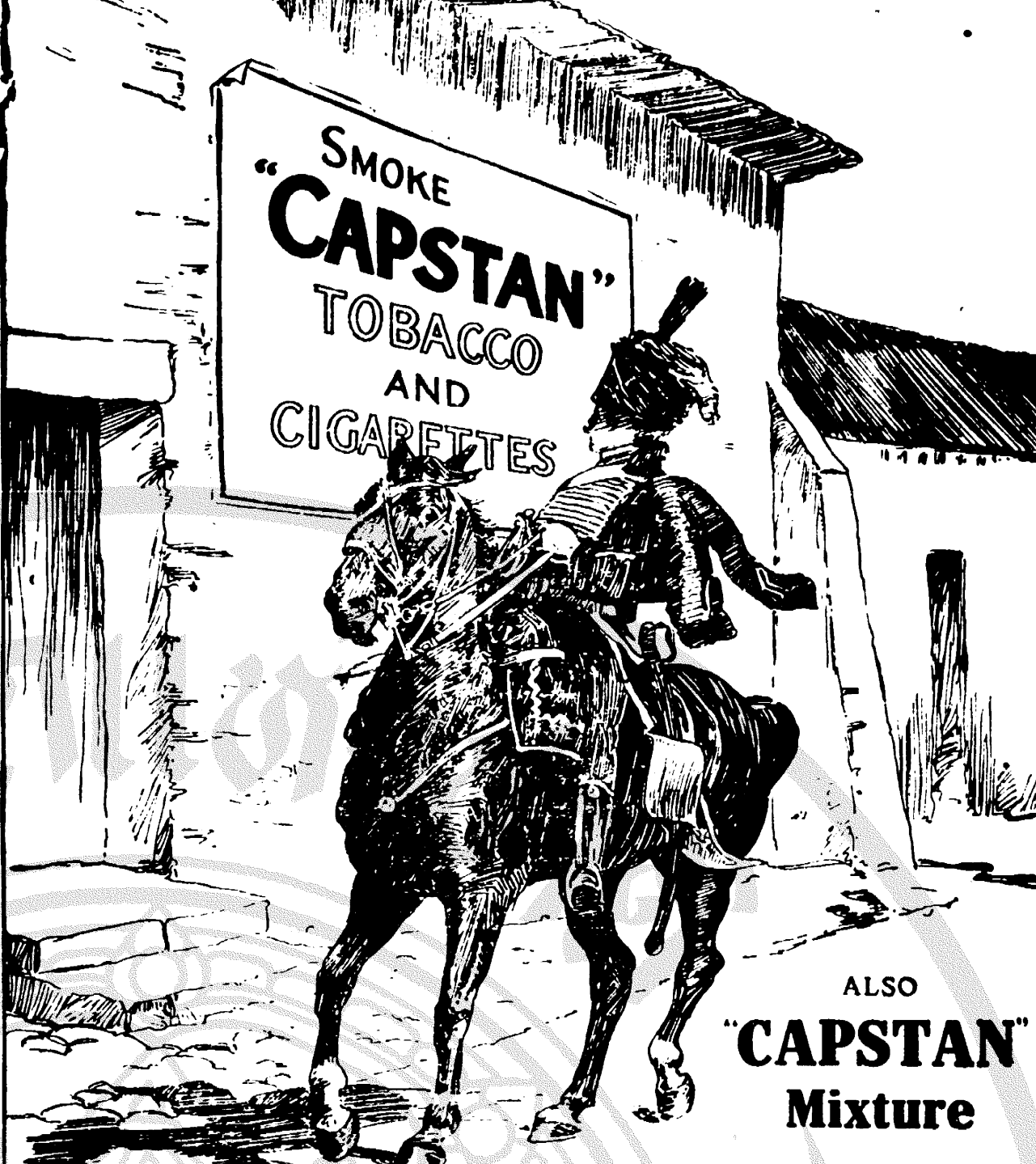
tops, worsted, mohair and coal. It is of opinion it will be also necessary to regulate the export of coal and machinery. The report says in the event of the Dominions find it impossible to adopt the Committee's suggestions it might be represented to the Dominions that they could assist by imposing a heavy export duty to prevent enemy countries and take precautions to prevent purchase by neutrals on account of such countries.

### The Educated Hun.

London, April 27.—(Reuter Bureau) that a number of documents lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like the German agents in the United States who described their American hosts as idiotic Yankees, the German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for "Persian swine" and the country in which they are intriguing. Most of these documents are letters written by Wustrow, the German Vice-Consul at Shiraz, to Wasmuth, the German ex-Vice-Consul, with a roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf. In one letter Wustrow writes: "I always think of jelly fish when I look at these people. In another: 'What good to us is silly jabber, with which leaders of a nation who are below even the usual Persian level stuff us up. This scum can only be tamed by force.' In a third letter he said: 'How nice it would be to reconquer our losses from the English property here, but the Persians did the work, and I must avoid the impression that we wish to utilize their patriotic fervour (?) for our own ends. Another extract reveals the game of the German officials: 'You offered me not one but two thousand tomans, one thousand for agitation purposes, and the other for a "certain purpose." A letter from Dr. Niedermayer calls the Persians "credibly gross swine, and complains that after "we have doctored more than six thousand Persian swine, as a doctor I have been kept nine months, enmeshed by a scum of a people."

### MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a steady dose may be commenced. These pills are sold in all respectable druggists, chemists, and grocers. Price 2/6 per box. Sole Importers: Messrs. J. & J. B. Martin, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



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Complete Change of Programme  
On 8th, 9th and 10th May 1918.  
BUTTERFLY PICTURES IN 5 PARTS.  
**John Ermine of Yellowstone.**  
Featuring Francis Ford.  
A thrilling tale of the virile west, where men are judged by worth. A picture abounding in amazing scenes, gripping battles with Indians, daring rescues, hairbreadth escapes. A picture with "PUNCH", keep you spell-bound along every foot of picture.

A VICTOR JUVENILE COMEDY IN 2 PARTS.  
**LIKE BABES IN THE WOOD.**  
STAR FEATURE IN 2 PARTS.  
**TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.**  
TRIANGLE KEYSTONE IN 2 PARTS.  
**BRIGHT LIGHTS.**  
and The Universal Animated Weekly No. 89.  
Commencing Saturday 11th May—The Master-criminal  
**ULTUS.**  
1st Chapter "THE MAN FROM THE DEAD" In 6 Parts.  
An "All-British" Film Production.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

### Paknam Railway Company Limited.

#### TIME TABLE.

| PAKNAM—BANGKOK.   |           |       |       |      | BANGKOK—PAKNAM    |           |       |      |      |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|-----------|-------|------|------|
| Stations.         | Train No. |       |       |      | Stations.         | Train No. |       |      |      |
|                   | 1         | 2     | 3     | 4    |                   | 1         | 2     | 3    | 4    |
|                   | a.m.      | a.m.  | p.m.  | p.m. |                   | a.m.      | a.m.  | p.m. | p.m. |
| Paknam Dep.       | 6.30      | 9.30  | 12.45 | 3.45 | Bangkok Dep.      | 7.45      | 10.45 | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| *Maha Wong "      | 6.35      | 9.35  | 12.50 | 3.50 | Sala Deng "       | 7.52      | 10.52 | 2.07 | 5.07 |
| *Ban Nang Greng " | 6.40      | 9.40  | 12.55 | 3.55 | Klong Toi "       | 8.00      | 11.00 | 2.15 | 5.15 |
| Chorakhe "        | 6.45      | 9.45  | 1.00  | 4.00 | *Ban Kluei "      | 8.05      | 11.05 | 2.20 | 5.20 |
| *Samrong "        | 6.50      | 9.50  | 1.05  | 4.05 | Prakonong "       | 8.10      | 11.10 | 2.25 | 5.25 |
| Bangna "          | 6.55      | 9.55  | 1.10  | 4.10 | Bangdjak "        | 8.15      | 11.15 | 2.30 | 5.30 |
| Bangdjak "        | 7.00      | 10.0  | 1.15  | 4.15 | *Bangna "         | 8.20      | 11.20 | 2.35 | 5.35 |
| Prakonong "       | 7.05      | 10.05 | 1.20  | 4.20 | Samrong "         | 8.25      | 11.25 | 2.40 | 5.40 |
| *Ban Kluei "      | 7.10      | 10.10 | 1.25  | 4.25 | Chorakhe "        | 8.30      | 11.30 | 2.45 | 5.45 |
| Klong Toi "       | 7.15      | 10.15 | 1.30  | 4.30 | *Ban Nang Greng " | 8.35      | 11.35 | 2.50 | 5.50 |
| Sala Deng "       | 7.23      | 10.23 | 1.38  | 4.38 | *Maha Wong "      | 8.40      | 11.40 | 2.55 | 5.50 |
| Bangkok Arr.      | 7.30      | 10.30 | 1.45  | 4.45 | Paknam Arr.       | 8.45      | 11.45 | 3.00 | 5.55 |

\*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.  
Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

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The Bangkok Dock Coy's Motor Department.

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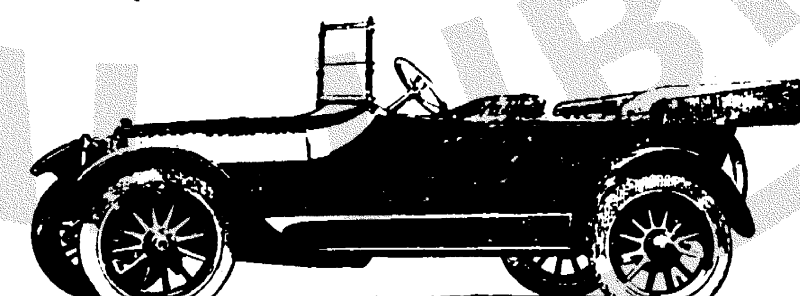
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European or Japanese Meals served at all hours.

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All requirements met.

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OF

## BUICK CARS

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Every Owner constitutes our most Valued Advertisement.

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Dependability—Power—Silence—Flexibility—Economy—all, that could be desired, are found in every Buick Car—it is in short, The Ideal Car.

### Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

### AIDS TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Anything that increases sales is of importance to the business man—and advertising is the great sale increaser.

The "Observer" specialises in advertising that sells goods and develops trade.

For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the Phone.

### Notice

Advertisers are kindly requested to send in changes of advertisements before 11 a.m. of the day they intend the advertisement to appear. Should any advertisement arrive after that hour the same will be held over or the next day.



## General Wire News.

Paris, May 2.—The Parisien gives a striking example of the close collaboration between land troops and aviation. A reconnoitring, aerial squadron was attached to one of our African divisions. Four battalions of Zouaves of that division were opposed for six days by five German divisions one of which was the Imperial guard. These four battalions checked the enemy for six days. Major du Peuty, commander of one of those battalions, was outflanked by the enemy but though severely wounded in the thigh soon after giving the order to counter-attack he would keep his command and was carried by one of his men. He ordered the charge in front of German machine-guns. Both men fell riddled with bullets. Among the observing pilots of the aerial squadron reconnoitring for these units was a younger brother of du Peuty who started under heavy fire in charge of the raid proud to reconnoitre for his brother's troops. The unfortunate pilot never returned and thus perished within a few hours the two noble figures of the heroic brothers du Peuty.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, war correspondent, writes in the Daily Chronicle that he has been among the French troops in Flanders and fancied he saw "upon the roads friends of his or the spirit of those old friends, gallant d'Artagnan, elegant Aramis, noble Athos and Porthos who loved good fighting and good wine, for the old types of France are among the khaki lads. The old gallants of a fighting race and the sentiment and soul of France. Many of these men are dirty and dusty after long forced marches but one sees fine gentlemen among them unshaven but with beautiful courtesy and true descendants of such men as le Balafre whom Quentin Durward knew, and of Bertrand du Guesclin who was "sans peur et sans reproche."

The Times war correspondent writes also that the British are enthusiastic over the fighting of the French and cities specially one case where 40 Frenchmen attacked about 150 Germans and routed them and took prisoners.

Amsterdam, May 2.—The Minister to the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies that shipping to America can be resumed on May 1.

Amsterdam, May 2.—A telegram from Vienna says the Austrian authorities have closed all Zionist headquarters and meeting places in Cracow and are arresting many Socialist Zionists including students. The Jewish bureau remarks that the occurrences shed a singular light on the Austrian semi-official declaration that the Gov-

ernment is favourably disposed to Zionism.

London, May 2.—Field Marshal Haig says we repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Houterne otherwise there was only reciprocal artillery fire.

London, May 2.—The Nieuwe Rotterdam-Courant reports that a mutually satisfactory arrangement has been reached between Holland and Germany. An announcement thereat may be expected very shortly.

Amsterdam, May 2.—The Handelsblad says that the statement of the Nieuwe Rotterdam-Courant, cabled last night, is too optimistic. Negotiations are still proceeding.

Capetown, May 2.—In the Assembly, General Botha announced that he would not attend the Imperial Conference but would send Mr. Burton, Minister for Railways and Finance, to assist General Smuts in representing the Union.

London, May 2.—The Government has gratefully accepted £20,000 from the Government of Zanzibar towards the cost of the war, making £70,000 altogether.

Melbourne, May 2.—Recruiting continues to improve. Mr. Heilmann the Federal member of Parliament for Kalkoorlie has enlisted.

Amsterdam, May 1.—Prinz, who assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, has died of consumption in Theresienstadt fortress.

Ottawa, May 2.—In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. MacLennan said that since Dec. 1, 1915, a domestic war loan aggregation had been made exceeding 149, of which Canadians had subscribed 140. Canada had advanced to Great Britain, for purchases in Canada, 40, which was double what Britain paid Canada for the upkeep of the overseas Canadians. In ensuing years the commitments would total 196, of which war expenditure would be 85, and advances to the Imperial Government 65. The estimate receipts from all sources were 140. The prohibition of the import of spirits and beer during the war would entail an annual loss of three.

In an eloquent peroration the speaker reiterated Canada's determination to continue the war effort and see that the distinguished and noble part which she played should not diminish for lack of resources.

(All the foregoing figures are in millions sterling.)

London, May 2.—The highest budget in the history of the world is passing easily through the House of Commons. The total taxation involved is £440,000,000, but the House of Commons confirmed all the necessary resolutions. After a brief tranquil discussion the new sugar duty was confirmed by 141 to 56, and the majority of other in-

creases of taxation was agreed to with little debate. The resolutions having been adopted, on the report of the bill being introduced, they were read for the first time.

London, May 2.—The Italian arrivals last week were 334 and departures 363. One small sailer was sunk.

New York, May 2.—The coasting steamer City of Athens was sunk as a result of a collision with a cruiser. Seventy-four of those aboard the steamer were drowned.

Washington, May 2.—Mr. Hurley the Shipping Controller states the new shipping programme includes two hundred wooden vessels of 4,500 tons each.

London, May 2.—At the annual meeting of the Church Army, Sir William Robertson stated that large numbers of soldiers under nineteen would arrive at the front in the immediate future and all were splendid boys. The war was likely to last a long time yet, but no sane man would dare to estimate how long.

London, May 2.—In the House of Commons Mr. Baird stated that Sir William Weir was considering the best way of utilising Sir Hugh Trenchard's great qualities.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty still hoped to utilise Admiral Jellicoe's services in an important position but owing to Admiral Jellicoe's high rank it was not easy to find a position acceptable to him. An important post had been offered to Admiral Jellicoe, who for reasons highly creditable to him could not accept it.

London, May 2.—Palestine Official: We resumed operations east of the Jordan on May 1. While the infantry attacked the enemy in the foothills south-west and south of Es Salt Australian mounted troops entered the village taking prisoner 33 Germans and 317 Turks. During these operations a mounted brigade which watched the crossings of the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Danais was attacked and forced back by a superior enemy who crossed the river during the night. The horse artillery batteries supporting this brigade in most difficult broken country were obliged to abandon nine guns. The necessary support for the detached brigade was immediately forthcoming and operations are proceeding. We repulsed local attacks at several points west of the Jordan.

## A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

Make it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by the British Dispensary.

## MENAM MOTOR BOAT CO., LTD.

## TIME TABLE.

## LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG &amp; MUANG NAWN.

Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.  
a.m. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.  
p.m. 1, 1.30, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30, daily.

Bangkok to Samkuk ... 2.30 p.m. daily.

" " Kai Koh Yai ... 1.00 ...

## LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thabin.

Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.

## LINE 3—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.

Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train 10.45 a.m. from Bangkok.

## Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

## TIME TABLE.

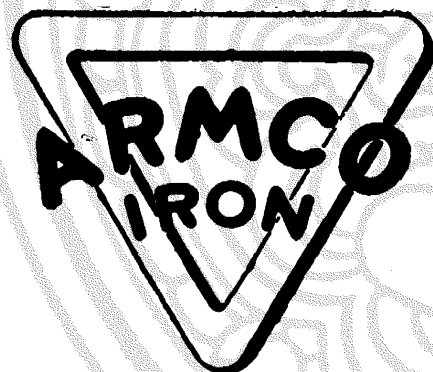
IN FORCE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1917 TO JULY, 1917.

| BANGKOK-MEKLONG.       |                        |           |       |      | MEKLONG-BANGKOK.       |                        |           |       |  |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| Distance from Bangkok. | STATIONS.              | Train No. |       |      | Distance from Meklong. | STATIONS.              | Train No. |       |  |
|                        |                        | I.        | III.  | V.   |                        |                        | VI.       | VI.   |  |
|                        |                        | A.M.      | P.M.  | P.M. |                        |                        | A.M.      | P.M.  |  |
| Km.                    | Bangkok Dep.           | 8.30      | 12.30 | 4.30 | Km.                    | Meklong Dep.           | 8.35      | 12.35 |  |
| 33.1                   | Mahachai Terminus Arr. | 9.50      | 1.50  | 5.50 | 33.8                   | B. Hlamo Terminus Arr. | 9.55      | 1.55  |  |

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

| BANGKOK-MEKLONG.          |                           |           |      | MEKLONG-BANGKOK.           |                           |           |       |      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|------|
| Distance from<br>B. Name. | STATIONS.                 | Train No. |      | Distance from<br>Mahachai. | STATIONS.                 | Train No. |       |      |
|                           |                           | I.        | III. |                            |                           | II.       | IV.   | VI.  |
|                           |                           | A.M.      | P.M. |                            |                           | A.M.      | A.M.  | P.M. |
| Km.                       | B. Hlame<br>Terminus Dep. | 10.20     | 2.20 | Km.                        | Mahachai<br>Terminus Dep. | 6.45      | 10.45 | 2.45 |
| 33.8                      | Meklong Arr.              | 11.40     | 3.40 | 33.1                       | Bangkok Arr.              | 8.05      | 12.05 | 4.05 |

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Built in the Right Way of the Right Material

# "ARMCO" Iron Flumes

(Lennon Type)

"Armco" Iron Flumes are mechanically and theoretically correct. They offer little friction to the water—their joints are simple and watertight.

"Armco" Iron Flumes are easily erected by inexperienced men—curves offer no obstacles.

And above all you get the unique durability of "Armco" Iron—made pure and uniform, and rust-resisting, by special manufacture,

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